FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1856.
The National Democratic Committee have designated the first Monday of June next as the time for holding the Cincinnati Convention. The Committee transacted no other business. The discussion was very brief. An invitation to attend the meeting of the Jackson Democratic Association this evening was accepted by the Committee, after which they adjourned Jackson Democratic Association this evening was accepted by the Committee, after which they adjourned.

The Convention of the Soldiers of 1812 met this morning. Upward of 200 delegates were present, representing Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Vermont, Mississippi and New-York. They proceeded to the President's house with a military escort, and formed

President's house with a military escort, and formed in the East Room.

Mr. Sutherland, President of the Convention, addressed the President of the United States, who fervently responded, eliciting repeated cheers and clapping of hands.

The President, in his speech, referred to Van Gaskirk from New-York, 94 years old, as the only representative of the Revolution present; Scoretaries Davis and Quitman of the Mexican War, and those before him of the late war with Great Britain.

The enthusiasm was almost unbounded. A large number of ladies were present, including Mrs. Pierce and other distinguished women. It was a truly beautiful, patriotic and exciting scene.

At the Evening Session of the Convention of Soldiers of 1812, George Washington Park Custis delivered an address.

Resolutions were adopted expressive of their opinion

Resolutions were adopted expressive of their opinion that Government is under the most selema pledge to carry out the promises of the Continental Congress regarding the provision for Officers of the Revolutionary Army. That they would earnestly petition the present Congress to supply the omissions of former ones by providing for the declining years of the soldiers and sailors of 1812, as has been done for those of the Revolution. That pensions for wounds or injuries should commence from the date of disability, and the should commence from the date of disability, and the arrears of peasions be paid to the widow or surviving children. That the Bounty Act of 18.5 should be so mended as to embrace the children of any person, who, if living, would be entitled to land under that act as well as his minor children and persons who enlisted for five years and served fill discharged or disabled ought to receive 160 additional acres. That the provisions of the present laws should be extended to those confined in foreign prisons during the late war, and that inasmuch as many rolls at the War Office were destroyed by fire, it is unjust to refuse purole proof and require record evidence of service; and further, that military service, however short, should entitle to 160 acres.

It was also resolved that it was due to the memery of James Madison that an appropriate statue be

of James Madison that an appropriate statue be erected to him in Washington.

A resolution was then adopted that the members of

the Convention wear crape on their left arm for thirty days, in memory of those who have died since the last Convention.

A Committee of Seven was then appointed to pre

a Committee of Seven was then appointed to pre-sent the resolutions to Congress. Judge Sutherland was declared the permanent President of the Conven-tion, and the meeting adjourned till to-morrow. The Democrats are celebrasing the Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans to-night—Amos Kendall in

FROM ALBANY.

The Commissioners on the Harbor Encroachments, in their Report to the Legislature, recommend the following as exterior lines on the North River side:

Recommend that the present Pier-head Line from the Battery to Hammond street be an exterior line, but are

Recommend that the present Pier-head Line from the Battery to Hammond street be an exterior line, but are not prepared to recommend an exterior line north of Hammond street. Around the Battery recommend that the Sea-wall recently erected be the exterior line. From Battery place to Fulton Ferry they recommend the exterior line to be of an average of 444 feet from the present line of bulkhead a solid filling—thence to Coricar's Hook, at an average of 340 feet from the present bulkhead, being the average length of piers along this shore from the Battery.

From Corlears Hook to Eighteenth street, recommend that the exterior line shall commence 250 feet from the line of East street, running to the north-east corner of the Bulkhead at the foot of Eighteenth street; thence on a slightly curved line to the foot of Thirty-eighth street; on the Long Island side from Harrison street to Fulton Perry, recommend the exterior line, as establised by law, thence from the end of the pier of the ferry to the north-east corner of Marsten & Powers's coal depot; thence to the end of Wetmore's pier at the foot of Adam street; thence to the wharf of the gas works at the foot of Hudson avenue; thence in a curved line toward the Navy Yard wall to a point 300 feet outside of the line of 18 feet water, along the front foot of Hudson avenue; thence in a curved line to-ward the Navy Yard wall to a point 300 feet outside ward the Navy Fard wall to a point 300 feet outside of the line of 18 feet water, along the front of Cob dock; thence along the Williams-burgh shore 250 feet outside of eighteen feet water; thence to Newtown Creek, at a distance of 300 feet

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

procedure, to enable the executive officers of New-York to obtain information necessary to the discharge

of their official duties.

By Mr. UPHAM—Directing the Canal Commissioners to put the repairs of all the canals under contract.

Abolishing the office of Canal Superintendent and imposing the duties of that office on the resident Eurispeed. By Mr. SPENCER-To secure the faithful expendi-

by Mr. BROCKS—To secure the institutions in the 1st Senate District.

By Mr. BROCKS—To secure the purity of elections in the City of New-York.

The Harbor-Commissioners' Report was presented.

ASSEMBLY.

Five ballots for Speaker were had without choice.
Mr. Bailey's vote was increased three, viz: Messrs. J.
B. Clark, Gray, and Parker. Wright (Dem.) has gone over to Odell (K. N.)

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Senate organized to-day by the election of Col. Alexander of Mercer as President, and A. K. Throckmorton as Secretary. They are both Demo-

The House has not yet organized. While the Democrate were in caucus twenty-five members, in waiting, adjourned the House to 10 o'clock to-morrow, when an organization will doubtless be effected.

NOMINATION TO THE PRESIDENCY.

The Know-Nothing State Council of Virginia has nominated the Hon. John M. Botts for the Presidency. The Richmond Whig denounces it as a misrepresentation of the sentiments of the Know-Nothing party in that State.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1856.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention assembled at Indianapolis to-day. John L. Rebinson was chosen President, with one Vice-President from each District. A. P. Willard was nominated for Governor on the first ballot, and John C. Walker for Lieutenant-Governor.

THE STATE MILITARY CONVENTION. BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1856.

The Fourth Annual Convention of the State Military
Association met here this morning. About 200 dele-

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1856.

A meeting of the bondholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was held in this city this afternoon. These present represented nearly \$1,000,000 of bonds. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to represent their interests before the Legislature of Maryland, in order to procure the management of the canal divested of State control, or for the sale of the work, on terms securing to the bondholders the payment of their claims, a coupon on each bond, and a tax of \$1\psi\$ cent being assessed to defray the expenses of sale. It was stated that the outlay on the Canal absorbs the income. \$600,000 interest remains unpaid, independent of the Virginia guaranteed bond, the entire debt being \$2,600,000. The Company was spoken of as nearly bankrupt, the bondholders declaring that it only needed a declaration to make it so. The cost of the Canal was \$14,000,000 or \$15,000,000.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1856.
At the opening of the session this morning Mr. Alexander Clark of New-York was admitted to practice in

this Court. Case No. 30.—Guild & Lightner vs. Joseph Frontin

Case No. 30.—Guild & Lightner vs. Joseph Frontin.
Error to the United States District Court for the Northerra District of California. Judge Grier delivered the
opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the
District Court, with costs.
No. 23.—Robert H. McCready, et al., claimants of
steamer Bay State, vs. Goldsmith, Wells, et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the Southern District
of New-York. Judge Nelson rend the judgment of

the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court, with costs and interest,

with costs and interest.

No. 4.—The Heirs of Thomas Barnard vs. Heirs of Chester Ashley, et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Arkansas. Judgment of Court was read by Judge Catron, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court, with costs.

No. 36.—Argument in this case was continued by the Hon. H. S. Grier for defendants, and concluded by the Hon. J. J. Crittenden for plaintiff.

No. 37.—Edwin C. Little, et al., vs. Levi W. Hall, et al. Argument was commenced by W. H. Seward for appellants.

THREE DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

PEACE RUMORS CONTINUE.

NOTHING FROM THE CRIMEA OR ASIA. Cotton and Breadstuffs Drooping.

CONSOLS 881 TO 881.

[By the House Printing Telegraph-Office, No. 21 Wall street.] Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1856. The Royal Mail steamship Canada, Capt. Stone from Liverpool at 10 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday the

22d ult., arrived here at 124 o'clock to-day. The Canada sailed at 3:20 p. m., with a stiff breeze from the south-east, accompanied with snow, for Boston, where she will be due early on Thursday morning.

The United States Mail steamship Washington, from New-York, arrived off the Weser on the 21st and put back to Southampton after landing the mails and passengers, as the ice prevented her reaching

The present position of peace prospects is this: It may be remembered that Austria made a suggestion of certain terms not known to the public, which the Austrian Cabinet considered might constitute a basis for pacific negotiations. These suggestions Austria sent to Paris through the French Minister at Vienna. The French Government sent a copy of said suggestions to London. Much correspondence ensued between London and Paris, resulting in the original suggestions being sent back, altered by France and England, to Vienna.

The Austrian Cabinet expressed mertification that

The Austrian Cabinet expressed mortification that the suggestions were not adopted sipliciter. More correspondence ensued, resulting in Austria agreeing to append her name jointly with France and England to the modified proposals. The proposition, thus amended, was, on Sunday, Dec. 16, as notified by the Arago, sent from Vienna in charge of Count Esterhazy to St. Petersburg. The contents of this ultimatum are kept profoundly secret. If the Czar refuses, France and England threaten to continue the war, and Austria to cease diplomatic intercourse, and afterward to be governed by the course. Simultaneously with the transmission of peace proposals to Russia, the Paris Moniteur publishes the treaty entered into between the Allies and Sweden, guaranteeing the existing limits of Sweden against Russian aggression. As Russia does not at present threaten Sweden, this ill timed treaty may be viewed by Russia as an intentional insult and a cause for the by Russia as an intentional insult and a cause for the rejection of the peace proposals. The terms of the treaty are very stringent. It is declared that the treaty is concluded to prevent every complication of a nature to trouble the balance of power in Europe. By article 1st the King of Sweden engages himself not to cede to Russia, nor to exchange with her, nor allow her to occupy any portion of the territory belonging to the crown of Sweden and Norway. He engages moreover not to cede to Russia any right of pasturage or fishing ground, or of any other nature whatsoever of the said territories, or of the coast of Sweden and Norway, and to reject any pretension Russia might raise to establish the existence of any of the abovenamed rights. by Russia as an intentional insult and a cause for th named rights.

ART. 2. In case Russia should make any propos

ART. 2. In case Russia should make any proposi-tion to the King of Sweden, or any demand with a view to obtain either the cession or exchange of any portion whatever of the territory belonging to the Crowns of Sweden and Norway, be it permission to occupy certain points of said territory or the cession of fishing or pasturage rights, or of any other in these same territories or on the coast of Sweden or Norway, the King of Sweden engages to communicate immedisame territories or on the coast of Sweden or Norway,
the King of Sweden engages to communicate immediately such proposition to the Emperor of France and
Queen of England; and they engage to provide Sweden
with sufficient naval and military forces, with those of
Sweden, to resist the claims or aggressions of Russia.
The nature, the importance, and the destination of the
forces if question shall, the case occurring, he decided
by a common agreement between the three Powers.

by a common agreement between the three Powers.

A secret clause is appended to the treaty providing
for Sweden eventually taking the field against Russia.

Vienna private correspondence intimates that the
Austrian Government declined an invitation, made by
Prussia on the 17th of September, to join Prussia in a
pacific intervention. Also, that Napoleon refused the
invitation of Prussia, conveyed by Baron Prokesch to
Paris, to open negotiations; but that, in the middle of
November, Consul Buol, in the name of Austria, invited the Western Powers to respon at Paris the Peace November, Consul Buol, in the name of Austria, invit-ed the Western Powers to reopen at Paris the Peace Conference of Vienna—recommending also that the guarantees shall be maintained as the basis of negoti-ations, but that the third point of guarantee respecting, ations, but that the third point of guarantee respecting, Russian domination in the Black Sea, should be modified. Russia had not replied to the proposal, but would send representatives to the Conference; hence has arisen the rumor that the Austrian Anglo-French proposal is merely to define the meaning of the Third Point, and that if an understanding be come to, the Vienna Conference, so called, will be reopened in Paris in the middle of January. It is stated that the Swedish Ambassador at Vienna has formally announced to the Austrian Government that Sweden adheres to the Allies' interpretation of the Four Points. It is also stated that Count Stackelburg had brought to Vienna a Russian proposal for peace in terms dif-It is also stated that Count Sacketone to Vienna a Russian proposal for peace in terms dif-ferent from those proposed by the Allies. This, how-

ver, is doubtful.

The English Government is said to have demanded The English Government is said to have demanded an explanation from the Court of Vienna as to the intention of Austria in reducing the Austrian army. The Army Board of that country is selling no fewer than seventy thousand horses. The present position of affairs may be thus expressed: France is less peaceful and England less warlike than they seem.

The London Daily News says a majority of the French Cabinet think Austria will accept the terms proposed, and a majority of the English Ministry think not.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Rumor says that the projected Conferences for a set-tlement of the Principalities are indefinitely adjourned. Count Coronini will resume the command of the Aus-triau army there.

THE CRIMEA.

A hurricane had occurred in the Crimea. The Chernaya River had overflowed its banks, doing considerable damage. There is nothing later than Gen. Codrington's dispatch of the 4th, saying that the Russians continued to fire heavily from the north side without doing much damage. The ground was covered with cnow. Savings Banks are to be opened in the British Army. THE CRIMEA.

ASIA.

ASIA.

There are few additional particulars concerning the surrender of Kars, which took place on the 28th of November. On November 14, Gen. Muravieff summoned the garrison to surrender. Gen. Williams held a council of war on the 15th, and after the council the garrison sent a flag of truce, asking ten days suspension of hostilities, and permission to send a courier to Ezeroum. Gen. Muravieff offered to grant an honorable capitulation, and allowed an English captain (Thomson) to go to Erzeroum. Thomson returned from Ezeroum, and reached Kars on the 22d. Gen Williams then demanded an interview with Muravieff for the 24th. By this time the garrison had no food except some horse-flesh for the sick in the hospitals. Here the narrative breaks off, and we have no details of the surrender.

render.

Private accounts, without dates, [rather doubtfui] say that Omer Pasha had driven in the Russians, and taken possession of Khoni, five leagues from Kutars, and was preparing to attack the latter city, which was garrisoned by 10,000 Russians. Muravieff had detailed a part of his force to oppose Omar. The Turks are said to have found 12 000 fur coats on Khoni.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Attention is entirely occupied in discussing the probabilities of peace. It is remarkable that the general public speak more in favor of carrying on the war than at any previous period. The Queen has sent a jeweled decoration to Miss Nightingale.

Heavy gales had prevailed during the week, and unmerous casualties were reported on the British coast, but no American ships are known to be daminged. The Spanish brig Bravo, from Barcelona for Havana, was wrecked on the night of the 10th inst. off Gibraliar. Forty-five passengers were drowned, including seven ladies. FRANCE.

A treaty of amity and commerce between France

and Persia is concluded, and an envoy has left. Pa to exchange ratifications. Gen. Canrobert will amed Marshal of Finance.

The Cubans have sent a protest against the impolicy of laying additional taxes on Colonial produce, as the new tariff proposes.

HOLLAND.

The first steamer of the New-York line, the Belgique, was formally baptized at Antwerp on the 15th by the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines and a crowd of clergymen. DENMARK

DENMARK.

Denmark has requested the Governments interested to adjourn the Conference on the Sound Dues. A Copenhagen letter says that only two States have as yet pronounced in favor of Denmark's views, namely: Russia and Mecklenberg. The Russian Finance Minister some time since stated that he could not concede the large sum required to capitulate, and therefore preferred remaining as they are. Lord Clarendon has announced that if the United States ships pass without tolls, British ships will pass also. The trial of the ex-Ministers had been postponed till Jan. 12. GERMANY.

Frankfort papers publish an Imperial ukase author izing the new Russian loan.

The new Ministry under Redschid Pasha is to be re-GREECE. The new Ministry cultivate friendly relations with the Allies.

TURKEY.

THE LATEST.

THE LATEST.

(By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.)

The London Times's city article dated Friday evening says: A temporary diminution of confidence in the result of the mission of Count Esterhazy to St. Peterburgh, caused Consols to open at a reaction of one-quarter per cent from the improved rates of yesterday. The amount of business throughout the day was small, but the demand for money was generally active.

The present returns of the stock of the Bank of England contain the result of the increased amount of circulation recently granted by the order in Council. In pursuance of the terms of the Bank Act, the amount of Securities in the issue department is now £14,475,000, and the increase of £475,000 has been taken from the Government Securities held in the Bank

taken from the Government Securities held in the Bank Enlargement, which would otherwise have been precisely the same as in the previous return.

The letters from Paris to-day state that the Ex-

change on London continues flat, but that the pa for money has slightly subsided. There is no news of importance. SARDINIA.

The war budget of the Kingdom of Sardinia just presented to the Piedmontese Chambers fixes the expenses of the war during 1855 and 1856 at 74,339,532 francs, including 11,386,401 francs for the navy.

SURRENDER OF KARS. Homburg, Friday.—The Invalide Russe contains a dispatch from Gen. Maravieff. He reports that he has taken possession of 130 cannon, large stores of ammunition and standards, with 10,000 prisoners beside those already reported—5,000 being Turkish regulars and 4,000 Redies.

The London Gazette of Friday contains a copy of the treaty between England, France and Sweden.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Messers. Brown, Shipley & Co. quote a languld market, and prices rather easier than at the departure of the Pacific, but not quotably lower. The Broker's Circular says that the market was quiet, with but a limited speculative demand, and stocks freely offering. The week's sales amounted to 36,000 bales—of which exporters took 2,560 bales, and speculators a small quantity. The total stock in port was 312,000 bales—including 123,000 American. The sales on Friday were about 5,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations: sales on Fisher State of the Color of the Co 

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET .- Messis. Brown Style R. Go. report Flour dull at the following quotations: Western Canal, 42; Ohio, 44; Philadelphis and Baltimore, 42;6244;6; Canadian, 42; Sour, 41; Whikar 1323t. lower, with but little speculative demand—White, 1193712;2; Red, 10;9371;2; Coak had declined 6d., and was dull on account of large arrivals in Ireland from the Black Sea—White, 29; Yellow, 44;; Mixed, 44;

Liverpool Provision Market,—Messrs. Richard-sup. Stone & Co. report. Pork quiet at former rales. Prime

LONDON MONEY MARKET .- The bullion in the Bank

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Distribute the Datis of England had increased £225,000 of the last Turkish loan to export in gold. This, and the absence of gold arrivals, and some ship-ments of specie from the Bank, caused an active demand for MONEY and rather more stringency. The STOCK markets, both in London and Paris, were steady at a dight decline from the highest rate for the past fortnight. Consols for money and ac-count closed at \$2\cupe{2}\alpha 284.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York-17th, Genesser, off Plymouth; 16th, off Dunganon, Ayres, for Bremen, and New-Hampshire, in the Clyde; 17th, More Castle at Autwerp; 17th, Union at Bremen, Wahame at Shields, and Emigrant at Portsmouth; 19th, Excelsion at Liverpool; 20th, Nord America at Gravesend; 21st, Esmeralds at Queenston.

Arr, from Boston Nov. 27, Duvall, at Smyrna; 19th, Evsche, at Liverbook.

mersida at Queenston.
Art. from Boston Nov. 27, Duvall, at Smyrna; 19th, Evsaine, at London.
Art. from Baltimore 17th, Canvasback, at Queenstown; 11th.
Courier, at Liverpool.
Art. from Charleston 18th, Hanan, at Havre; Express, at rpool. from New-Orieans 18th, John Spear of Portsmo

Canack.
Arrived from Mobile 17th, Clementins, at Falmouth.
Sailed for New-York on the 16th. Albert Gallatin, from Liv
erpool; 17th, Preserent, Smidt, fm. Antw-rp; 19th, Saxonville
Fleming; 10th, Star of the West and Tapecott, fm. Liverpool. 

Liverpool.

Sld. for New-Orleans 17th, Anglesea, from Liverpool.

Sld. for Mobile 18th, Alexander, and Bosphorus, from Liver

Passengers.

Miss Todge and maid, J. Ternkenberg and Isdy, Capt. Isley, Lieut. Col. Todge. Sir G. Simpson, A. T. Galt and Isdy, the Rev. Mr. Whittee, Mrs. Eliis, Miss Ellis, Miss Montgomery, Mrs. McLacklan, Mrs. Forsythe, Mrs. Egan, Capt. J. Bowker, Mrs. Symett and two children, Mr. Rolandson and Isdy, Messes, Croker, Bearse, Hansal, Monteath, Melles, McCullem, Le Rry, Jordan, Taylor, Tachi, Curtiss, Bleckmand, Van Tchemiedeberg, Bertriell, Vanderhoorst, Forturan, Ayres, Gregory, Rodick, Partridge, Mari, Wort, Carif, Phillprick, Badnall, Thorpe, Sirratt, Jucob, Hastin, Schack, Thorton, J. Thornton, Halborn, Herkey, Mr. Whitten, Haxam, Dun, Elliott, Buttrick, Pearson, Gray, Smith, Mallon, Fardin, Massehl, Shaw, Talon, Grey, Masson, Williams, Seaton, Ebermayer, Summer, Twinng, F. A. Mason, (the Isst-named geutleman died on the voyage—his disease was consumption.)

THE STORM-ITS RESULTS.

The weather was fair yesterday, but severely cold at night, the mercury reaching zero. There was a great deal of sleigh-riding during the day, but people went home early on account of the cold. There is much ice in the rivers, but the ferries were

not materially obstructed. The railroad trains were considerably behind time but all the roads are open. The city rail tracks are not clear, and wheels are

for the present abandoned.

The steamer Commonwealth, from Norwich, arrived vesterday morning at her usual hour, with the passen gers and freight of the regular train for that day. The steamer Worcester, from Stonington, did not arrive until after noon. The steamer Bay State after leaving Fall River put back, and had not arrived here last evening at 6 o'clock.

From pilots and others who came up to the city yes terday, and who were out in the gale of Saturday night, we do not apprehend any disasters of moment on the Jersey beach, as although the wind was from N. E. at the commencement, say 2 p. m., it was not very violent, and shifted to N. N. E., and on Sanday morning at 2 o'clock it went around to N. N. W. Certainly there is nothing new ashore between Sandy Hook and Barnegat.

Washington, Jan. 8—The New-York mail of Mon-day morning arrived here at noon to-day. Jan. 8, 7 p. m. -The Southern mail has not yet ar-

rived. The Philadelphia mail of this morning

ng-hall.

in front of

flags, was the inscription:

received.

The thermometer here stands at 18 deg, above zero, snowing briskly, and violent N. E. wind.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8, a. m.—The thermometer here indicates 17 deg, below zero. The Express train on the Rock Island road, which left here at 11 o'clock last night, has not yet reached Joliet. This morning's train on the Alton Railroad was frozen fast in a snowdrift near Lexington. Other roads are supposed to be expectatively CELEBRATION BY THE YOUNG MEN'S NA

this morning was only four degrees above zero. We are now having a driving snow-storm. Three Eastern mails are due, being delayed east of Rochester. The

roads West are all right.
CLEVELAND, Jan. 8-a. m.-It is intensely cold here, the thermometer being eight degrees below tero. No. obstruction to railroad travel. No. Folk, Va., Jan. 7.—The steamer Marion, from was raised upon a platform, was a banner with the in

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 7.—The steamer Marion, from Charleston, bound to New-York, has put in here short of coal. She experienced a very heavy storm, and reports two barks ashore at Caurituck Inlet.

The steamer Keystone State, from Savannah, bound to Philadelphia, is also here short of coal. The storm here on Saturday and Sunday nights was terrific. The schooner Fish-Hawk, from New-York for Norfolk, went ashore in Livahen Bay. The schooner Eliza Mourning, from Staten Island, bound to Norfolk, went ashore at the same place, and subsequently caught fire and was entirely destroyed. No lives were lost.

The amount of tunnage now in the port of Norfolk is 25,000 tuns, which is more than it has been at any one time during the last 20 years.

Detroit, Mich., Jan 8.—The thermometer here is 7 deg. below zero.

Buffalo, Jan. 8.—9 r. M.—Railroads here are en-

deg. below zero. Burralo, Jan. 8-9 r. M.-Railroads here are en-

tirely unobstructed.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—A letter from Lewes, dated the 5th inst., reports a schooner, laden with naval the 5th inst., reports a schooner, laden with naval stores, a hore on the Maryland Beach. The pilot boat Cropper, in going to her assistance, also got ashore.

There is considerable ice in the Delaware River.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

This anniversary was variously celebrated in our city last night. The American party, the Soft Shells and the Hard Shells vied with each other in honor of the occasion. We give such notices as we can spare room for. CELEBRATION BY THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

The Native Americans celebrated the Anniversary last night at the Academy of Music by speeches, singing, and a ball. The exercises of the evening opened at 8 o'clock, with about eight hundred persons present. Mr. Benjamin Van Riper presided, and introduced to the audience the Rev. C. C. Burr, who read about a column and a half of resolutions, which were indif-ferently listened to, and feebly applauded at the close. The resolutions amount to this:

1. That the highest duty of an American citizen is to look out

1. That the highest duty of an American critical to took out.

2. That the Naturalization Laws should be repealed, unless the Know-Nething party can have all the offices.

3. Patt the "honest and meritorious" emigrant on the back, and says he is good-looking, but mush't tote.

4. Goes in for religious toleration, with exceptions.

5. More abent religious toleration, but down on sectarianism-present company always excepted.

6. Strong for education without religious zeal, and gives the Roly Bible a big puff in italics. (See N. Y. Express of this

6. Strong to content of the country must be done by unadultera morning.)
7. Union—Union—Union—Union, ad libitum.
8. All the work of the country must be done by unadultera ted, third degree natives; rivers must be improved (according to the Constitution); harbors ditto; national roads must be made from ocean to ocean; inventions and literature must be protected; must have a large navy, large srmy and tremendious fortifications; and the Government must be put through with a liberal economy. But, as some sections of the country may think differently on these points, they don't insist on these triffes—in short, everybody may act as he decidedly pleases provided he votes right. But, as some sections of the country may think differently on these points, they don't insist on these triffes—in short, everybody may act as he decidedly pleases provided he votes right. But, sain, they go for Congressional independence and a Government of compromises.

S. Execrates and condemns abuse of Executive power—anglies, siving Trees. my pap to "our adopted citizens;" and desires to abolish the system of rewards and punishments—especially the latter; and concludes with another affirmation of teleration of honest difference of opinion.

10. A grand Sourish about Washington, (the man, not the city.) Meuroe doctrine, rebuking demagogues who barter their cases of the contraction of the city.) Meuroe doctrine, and a reserving the public con-

who was set down for an Oration on American Nationality, then made his appearance upon the stage, and announced that, although he had a carefully prepared oration on the subject assigned him, nevertheless the Committee had thought it best to curtail the literary exercises of the evening, in order to begin the ball as early as possible, and therefore he should confine him-self strictly to national questions. And of all questions, what could be more national than Slavery? The topic of discussion in every State Legislature, as well as it the Legislature of the Nation, was always the relations the Legislature of the Nation, was always the relations of the negro to the white man. This he deprecated, and he was very sorry to see that a new party had sprung up out of the old political parties with the avowed object of preventing the extension of Slave Territory at all hazards. The negro is an inferior being that we can pity, but neither love nor respect. Without the control of the white man he would relax into his native barbarism: with that control he may become useful instead of burdensome to knowle and the control of the negro is himself and the community. The home of the negro Africa—there only can be hope to become truly free

himself and the community. It has been a first and the community of the first and salved condition is subordinate and slavish. The speaker then jumped to the Kansas-Nebraska outrage. However much they might deprecate the violation of the Missouri compact, yet the American Party was a law-abiding party, and would be willing to leave the question of Freedom or Slavery in new States to the people composing those States. Then came a slap at the Underground Railroad, which he said was, in common with the "Black Republican party," constructed and managed by fanatics, infidels and unprincipled men, who regard a negro as of greater value than the perwho regard a negro as of greater value than the per-petuity of the Union. But the American party would soon put all of that to rights. The Black Republicans and the Underground Railroad men would soon be got and the Underground Railroad men would soon be go into the same degree of subjection to the American party as the slaves at the South are to their masters. Then Mr. Reynolds read a paragraph from some reso-lutions, said to have been adopted by certain colored people in Baltimore, in which they resolve that their condition is worse than it was twenty years ago. Then he challenged the Aboliticuists and Anti-Slavery men-

condition is worse than it was twenty years ago. Then he challenged the Abolitionists and Anti-Siavery men to show a single good result from all of their agitation; and then hastily picking up his hat from the door and wiping his perspiration-covered brow, he radely dashed the moistened handkerchief into it and stalked behind the drop curtain, amid a feeble flurry of applause.

"Our Union," an ode by Augustine Duganne, was then sang by thirty-two ladies of the New-York Harmonic and Mendelssohn Societies. The rising of the curtain disclosed the singers arranged in a semicircle, and attured in flowing robes of white, confined by scarfs of the "red, white and blue." These ladies were supposed to represent the thirty-one States, with the Goddess of Liberty Mise Cornelia Dingley) in the center. In the background were two companies of Continentals with arms stacked, and in the distance was a view on the Hudson, something like West Point. The whole tableau was covered in by a large tent. Mise Dingley sang the solo to the music of Shelton's Band, with so much spirit that the audience honored her with an encore and at the second fall of the curtain showered a liberal meed of applause upon her successful effor.

The Hon, A. B. Elix of Massachusetts, the Grand Arch Sachem of the Order of United Americans of the United States, was the next speaker. He came there not to discuss questions of refore but of race's. He was glad that he was born in Massachusetts, where no man is a slave. He would battle as bravely as any man for Freedom, but he thought, as a law-abiding people.

is a slave. He would battle as bravely as any ma for Freedom, but he thought, as a law-abiding people the laws, whether good or bad, should be upheld be Americans. The American platform is composed two planks—the Bible and the Constitution. Both hese the foreigners were endeavoring to subvert Americans should see that they did not succeed.

Americans should see that they did not succeed.

Mr. Thos, B. Thorre was the last speaker. He said: I have not been in the habit of addressing such vast audiences, but fellow-citizens, and I may say follow-lodies (Laughter), I have spoken to large audiences in the temples of the great forests, and under the blue vault of heaven. I was early made a convert of Henry Clay, one of the greatest men of the nation since Washington [Tremendous Applause]. I came here to speak of the great man Andrew Jackson-he was the last man who filled the Precidential chair with honor. Mr. Thorpe then went into a historical discourse upon the life and times of Jackson, which was very well received.

The Ball then followed, and when our reporter left a

occasion by a ball and supper.

adies and gentlemen was very numerous.

much larger number of couples were promen he floor than could possibly find room to dan

The room was tastefully decorated with banners and

THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED.

A Flag from the Battle of New Orleans.

We sak for nothing but what is right, and will submit to nothing that is wrong.

Bel, w was suspended the Banner of the Club.

and one upon a dais at the head of the Hall.

presented all the delicacies of this season:

Justice having been done to the catables, the Pres-

ident of the Club, General WARD, called the com-

ben, Dr. Vaché, Richard Schell,

were the bosons which have been plicity and dignity.

Ex-Sachem Elijan F. Pouldy, (the old war home for the Democracy) responded in a brief address, in which he took occasion to indonse the President, the Nebraska bill, &c. Three cheers for the Nebraska bill were called for and heartily responded to. A remark of the old war horse called forth three cheers for the Nebraska bill were called for and heartily responded to. A remark of the old war horse called forth three cheers for the Nebraska bill were seven out. TIONAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB. The Young Men's National Democratic Club celebrated the Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans by a banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel. About 7 clock the members of the Club and invited guests, who had assembled in one of the reception rooms,

after eminent public services, by the overwheims a free people, he has discharge, his duties with his worn the houses which have been a bestowed upon which and discharged in the contract of the contract of

x-Governor Seymour.

The President then announced the second regula formed in procession and marched to the large din-

The President then announced the second regular teast, which called forth three cheers.

2. The Governs of the State of New York.

The following was the third regular toast;

3. The Mayer of the City of New York with fathful and eacretic schministration of the government of the metropolar of America entities him to the respect of all whose interests demand good menticipal government.

Col. ALEXADER MING, Mayor's Cleek, responded in a brief speech, eulogizing Mayer Wood.

The GRAND SACHEM, in announcing the fourth regular toast, took occasion to sulogize in glowing terms the Democratic Members of the House of Representatives. At the top of the hall, over the head table, which

Underneath was a portrait of Andrew Jackson, hung

the Democratic Members of the House of Keptresentatives.

4. The Democratic Column—faithfully represented by those who, in the present contest in the House of Representatives, stand without flinking by the doctrise of Popular Sovereignty in Territories as well as States.

Capt. Isatan RYNDERS responded in a characteristic speech, praising the Democratic party and the Union.

5. The State of New York—Her geographical position, from which the water of her rivers are distributed into the Atlante, the Guif of Mexico and the Northern Eakes; the magnitude in her Guif of Mexico and the Northern Eakes; the magnitude in her population; the wastened her rivers are distributed into the Atlante, the Guif of Mexico and the Northern Eakes; the magnitude in her population; the vasteness of her cities, her large arrival under the Guif of Mexico and the Northern Eakes; the magnitude her her Union, and her head improvements, to make a path for which the Alleghanise have bent their leftly heads, all stamp her as the Empire State, and yield to her sons just emotions of gratification. But may her truest title to distinction be found in a devoted adherence to the Constitution of the Union, and to the rights of every State under that Constitution.

DAVID O'KEEPK responded. At the lower end of the room, in front of a festoon of

Two tables were arranged the length of the room Among the gentlemen present we observed General

Raud, Gen. Walbridge, Judge Handero, Gen. Follet, the Hon. Mr. Hoffman, the Hon. Mr. Hyde of Steu-The following is a copy of the bill of fare, which

of and skill of the citizen soldier.

JOSEPH ROSE responded.

R. The Memory of Andrew Jackson—the Soldier, Statesman

Soft-Terrapin, Julienne.
Fish-Boiled fresh Sulmon, Anchovy sauce; boiled Lake
Trout, Lobster sauce.
Ralives-Filet of Beef, larded, ala Chambord; Calf's Head,
en toutine, a la Francaise; Capon, truffes, a la Perigord; Grouse,
en chartreuse; Beef, a la mode, a la flamande.
Roix-En-Virginia Ham; Leg of Mutton, caper sauce; Turkey,
gyster sauce; Capon, celery sauce; Smeked Tongue.
Rosy-Ribs of Beef; English Saddle of Mutton; Domestic
Ducka; Turkey, cranberry sauce; Ham, champagne sauce.
Chicken Saled, Lobster Salad, Italian Salad, Shrimp Salad.
Collo Ornamental Dissuss-Boned Turkey, decorated with
troffles; Partridge Patties in jelly; Galantine of Canass-back
Ducks, swimming; Bastion, his royale; Qualis, stuffed, in the
nest; Aspic de Volaille, en Belle-vue; Oysters, in jelly, decorated; Sweethreads, in jelly, his Francaise.
Enteres-Suprème de Volaille, with meshrooms; Grenadin
of Veal, a la jardinière; Fillet of Wild Ducks, with olives;
Lamb Chors, sautes, with French green poas; Casseroles of
Rice, à la Toulouse; Stewed Terrapin, with Madeira; Small
Patties, au salpicon; Qualis, sautees, with truffles; Friccassee
of Chicken, à la chevalière; Timball of Macaroni, à la Napolitaine.
Saddle of Vonjare, game sauce; Canvas-back Ducks,

JOSEPH ROSE responded.

2. The Memory of Andrew Jackson—the Soldier, Statesman, and Sage.

Major Hall was called upon to respond.

3. The Army of the United States, the Defenders of our Sod, and the Patriotic Guardians of our National Honor. Their services—in the War of 1812, they made it apparent to the nations of the earth that our soldiers were unsurpassed in steadiness and courage by the disciplined forces of Europe; and in the war with Mexico they attracted universal admiration by their skill and fortitude, and clearly indicated that they are designed by Providence to be the sentimels of this continent.

10. The Navy of the United States—which humbled the insolence of the Barbary Powers, and foarlessly met and overthrew the Mistress of the Seas, wreating away her scepter and dividing her severelighty. It has been our national flag in triangle to the remotest quarters of the globe, and asserted the rights of our citizens in foreign leads with such displays of power and courage as have caused the oppressed to segard that flag as the symbol of universal liberty among the nations of the earth.

CONRAD SWACKHAMER responded.

11. The Tenth Amendment to the National Constitution, by which the powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or the popic. The authentic declaration of State Rights, upon the maintenance of which in their integrity depends the perpetuation of the Union its present heppy condition, and an escape from the dangers of consolidated government.

12. The Press—Enlightened and patriotic, it is the most potent defender of republican institutions and popular rights, and it is a middle promised by the content heppy condition, and an escape from the similar popular such as indispensable of the education of the citizens of a Government.

12. The Press—Enlightened and patriotic, it is the most potent defender of republican institutions and popular rights, and it is a indispensable of the education of the citizens of a Government.

13. Wemns—

JOHN MITCHEL delivered last evening, to a crowd-

ident of the Club, General Ward, called the company to order, and made a few brief and happy remarks pertinent to the occasion. Andrew Jackson, snid he, was the embodiment of Democracy, and a worthy successor of Jefferson. He was one of those who desired that the blessings of Government should fall aiks upon the rich and the poor. In concluding, the General stated that letters of regret had been received from the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, ex-Vice-President; G. M. Dallas, Gen. M. Ward, James B. Clay, the Hon. D. S. Seymour, George W. Clinton, J. C. Smith, George P. Morris, Gen. Carrington of Penn., and many others. ed audience at the Tabernacle, his lecture on "The Footsteps of the Celt." After some general remarks about the science of Ethnology in the abstract, he proceeded to give his particular attention to those races commonly known as the Celtic and the Anglo-Saxon, which latter he assured his audience, is a character purely imaginary, there being really no such thing upon the earth as an Anglo-Saxon. He said that it has always been the practice of all English historians, and many others.

At the call of the company the letters of Daniel S. writers and literary men to assert that all the inhabit Dickinson and James B. Clay were read by Judge Morton, and loudly applauded. General WARD then read the regular toasts as ants of England are Anglo-Saxons, and those of Ireland are Celtie; and it has been their constant assertion that the Celts are inferior to the Anglo-Saxons in REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The day and all who houer it. Music—" The Hunters of every particular—and they have ever applied to them the most opprobrious names; calling them ignorant, lazy, and stigmatizing them as a scurvy rabble. To such an extent is this carried, that in the English language the term Saxon has come to mean everything that is good and noble and virtuous; and that of Celi, has become a synonym for whatever is vile and despicable. Also, the English in speaking of the Americans, denominate whatever traits in the national character may meet their commendation, Anglo-Saxon, but what they choose to condemn is instantly characterized as Celtish. In short, said the lecturer, if you Americans will be good boys, you shall be Anglo-Saxons; but if you are naughty, you are irredeemable Celts. If you in the present war enlist on the side of England, you shall be a mighty nation, and shall survive; but if you discover any sympathy with Russia, your destruction is decreed, and your extinction a mere question of time. Whether the Celtic race is descended from the ancient Titans, or, indeed even came from the East at every particular-and they have ever applied to them 2. The Memory of Andrew Jackson, the hero of New-Or-leans. Music—"So die the brave who sink to rest."

3. The Constitution of the United States. Music—Woodman, "spare that Tree."

4. The National Democracy. Music—"The Flag of our 4. The National Democracy. Music—"The Flag of our Union."

3. The doctrine of Territorial Rights and Congressional non-intervention with local institutions adopted by Congress as the basis of the Compromise measures of 1859, reaffirmed in the Kansas-Nebrasks bill in 1854. May they be accepted for ever as an enduring rule and precedent of sound, just and liberal policy. Music—"Yankee Boodle."

6. Civil and Religious Liberty, the foes of intolerance and despetism. Music—"The Star-Spangled Banner."

7. The National Democratic Convention to be held at Cincinnati this year—May it be governed by prudence, principles and patriotism; for upon its action we sely for the perpetuity of our Union. ancient Titans, or, indeed even came from the

time. Whether the Celtic race is descended from the ancient Titans, or, indeed even came from the East at all, or whether they sprang up native upon the bills of Gaul, or the plains of Ireland, like Shamrock, he would not now stop to inquire, as the search would lead too far into Ancient Mythology. The ancient nations of Italy were Celts, and the Latin language is as obviously the child of the Irish as it is the mother of the French. Spain, France, and the Islands of Britain, were originally altogether Celtic. Long before Julius Casar invaded Gaul, we have his testimony that the Celts of Gaulhad overrun Thrace. The speaker gave a very elaborate account of the early history of the Celtic race, their colonies, their countries, their battles and victories, their process of assimilating and Celticizing other nations whose people became mingled with their own, either by the peaceful operations of colonization and immigration, or the warlike and aggressive methods of invasion and forcible possession of desirable country. He asserted that, through all the apparent subjugations they had suffered, and not-withstanding the tremendous and constant influx of foreigners into their midst, the strangers so far gradually lost their own identity, and became intermingled with the inhabitants of the lands they had invaded, that France and Hibernia remained as much Celtic as ever. Greeks, Romans, Franks, Normans and Scandinavians, all became Celt. Every Frenchman who three months ago scaled the Malakoff was as much a Celt as McMahon who led them on. The lecturer then proceeded to prove his assertion that there is no such thing as an Anglo-Saxon. Britain was settled originally by Celta; and it is only after the Roman historians that we are required to believe in the entire removal and total disappearance of the Celtic, and the substitution of Teu-Music—"Come, Brothers, arouse."

9. The manifold destiny of American Institutions—Ne opposition can impede their expansion.

Music.—"Hall Columbia."

10. The Press—The life of freemen; the death of tyrants.

Music: "The Davil and Dr. Franklin."

11. Our fair and gentle country women.

Music: "There's a good time coming."

The first tonst was received with three cheers.

The second toast was drunk standing and in silence.

To the third toast Judge FLANDERS responded. He contended that liberty and consolidated governments could not agree, and alluded as an example to Europe. The people of the North must check the sectional party; the battle of the Constitution must be fought in the North. The Federal Government is not the agent of a sectional party, and no party has a right to say what States shall be admitted to the Union.

WM. Pireston Johnston responded to the fourth toast, and made a desperate onslaught on Know-Nothingism and Abelitonism. He was a Kentucky Democrat, and although the Democracy of that State was in the minority, they were a defaut minority. The Kentucky Democracy were men who dwell among the mountains—they were taught to level the rifle, manage the horse, and tell the truth [Cheers]. He alluded to the National Democracy of New-York as a party who could not be bought by official patronage or awed by official power. y official power.
HENRY M. HYDE responded to the fifth regular toast.

His speech was a warm eulogy and illustration of the creed of the Hard-Shell Democracy.

Honser F. Clark responded to the sixth toast in an elequent manner, and was frequently and loudly apto prove his assertion that there is no such thing as an Anglo-Saxon. Britain was settled originally by Celta; and it is only after the Roman historians that we are required to believe in the entire removal and total disappearance of the Celtic, and the substitution of Treatonic blood from Germany. He gave many and lengthy quotations from Gibbon, Venerable Bede and other historians, to prove that the original inhabitants of Britain were Celtic. From their accounts, he said, we may safely assert that in their days at least five-sixths of the population was Celtic, and in that case what becomes of the Anglo-Saxon? He went on to show the enlightenment of the ancient Celts, and asserted, that, lightly as they are now estimated by the English, it was from that dull race, the Irish, that the English learned all they ever knew. He recounted the boldness and daring of the Celts of old, gave a sketch of their achievements, and showed how intimately they were ever identified with deeds of valor—how, always a warlike and fierce people, victory always inhowed their banners, and concluded this part of his discourse with this sentence: One of the footsteps of the Celt, I mark, at the battle of Hastings, where he planted so deep a dint with his iron heel, that the world has not yet lost the impression of it. From aneient times to the present, through succeeding ages, and under all varying circumstances, he sketched the history of the Celtic race, tracing its course from accient historic periods down to the present day, and its more intimate connection with our own history. Duning this part of his oration, he took occasion to speak of the valorous part sustained by the Irish at the battle of New-Orleans, of which this night was the forty-first anniversary, saying there on the banks of the Mississippi, I mark another footstep of the Celt. plauded.

James T. Brady responded to the seventh toast. He was happy to acknowledge that he had Irish blood in his veins, but he was proud to say that he had been born upon this soil. He alluded to a party of people calling themselves the American party, who were this night assembled in a beautiful building, celebrating the day—the Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, wen by the son of an Irish peasant from the bogs. His speech throughout was furious against Know-Nothingism. Nothingism.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL responded to the eighth regular toast: Gen. Walburnoz to the ninth; Mr. Rose to the tenth, and Mr. Hoffman to the eleventh.
A number of volunteer toasts were then given and responded to by various persons, and so closed the central. THE CELEBRATION AT TAMMANY HALL. The Anniversary was celebrated last evening at Tammany Hall by the Sachens and their guests of the

Notwithstanding the intense cold the attendance of The old wigwam was decorated by flags, drapery, and the escutcheons of the different States. The portraits of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and the battle of New-Orleans, of which this night was the forty-first anniversary, saying there on the banks of the Mississippi, I mark another footstep of the Ceit. He found the Irish doing brave duty under various Generals, at different times, upon opposite sides, on every side of every question, not always right, not always victorious, but wherever there was a war, always with a hand in. His entire lecture was so filled with lengthy passeges from history, much of it was so statistical, and other parts so profusely illustrated by long spectic extracts, that it is exceedingly difficult to give even a sketch. The greater part of it was a mere collection and compilation of historical matter from different authors, put together in a manner so connected and continuous that it would be impossible to give more than a faint idea of the points, save by printing the whole of it. He concluded, however, by reasserting that we may as well look for a mermaid, a centaur, or the clixir of life, as an Anglo-doxon.

The house was crowded, and the speed or much spendanded. Pierce were suspended in different parts of the room. A large painting representing the battle of New-Or-leans occupied a position in the east end of the Hall.

In the midst of one of the quadrilles, dancing was suspended while the Tammany Society marched through the Hall.

suspended while the Tammany Society marched through the Hall.

When the procession came to a halt the floor-manager introduced LOKENZO B. SHEFARD, the Grand-Sachem of the Order. Mr. Shepard made a brief and appropriate address, in which he advocated the character of the occasion they had met to celebrate, and also the patriotism which had ever been manifested on all occasions by the brethren of Tammany when the interests of our country were involved.

At 124 o'clock, the gentlemen assembled in the dining-hall of the Tammany Hotel, where an excellent supper was partaken of.

When the repast was finished the Grand Sachem offered the first regular toact, which was received with three cheers.

1. The President of the United States—relied to bje high post

Ward, President of the Club; James T. Brady, Col.

H. P. CARR made an appropriate response.

7. The Day we Celebrate—Fomous, because on that hopey occasion a body of American citizens, hastly assembled from their homes, under the command of an invincible chieftain, drive from the American soil the best troops of the British army, thus saving the valley of the Mississippi from further taxasion—protecting the beauty of New-Orleans from the custrages of an insolent and relentiess soldiery, and affording to history an illustrious proof that the Republic rests secure upon the valor and skill of the citizen soldier. Ovsters on the half-shell.
Sorr-Terrann, Julienne.
Fish-Boiled fresh Salmon, Auchovy sauce; boiled Lake

aine.
GAME-Saddle of Venison, game sauce; Canvas-back Ducks,
elly sauce; English Pheasants, bread sauce; Partridges, cream

VEG.TABLES.—Daked School Turnips, Green Pess, Lims Beaus, Spinsch.

PASTEY.—Plum Pudding, Champagne Jelly, Charlotte Russe, Pineappie Salad, Fruit Wine Jelly, Ornamental Diamond Confectionery, Sacced Apple Pie, Mince Pie, Raspberry Pie, Cherry Pie, Peach Meringues, Napolitaine Meringues, Cream Meringues, Napolitaine Meringues, Cream Meringues, Tourn Meringues, Spaintsine Meringues, Cream Meringues, Faircy Souri Souffiée, Vanilla Loc Cream.

ORNAMENTS—Monument, of General Jackson; Statue of George Washinston, with the emblems of Justice, Temple of Independence; Persian Tower; Spring, represented by a grant variety ornamental Temple; Fancy Oriental Floral Temple; Statuette of Cujid, mounted; Flower Vase, with Gothic decoration.

MR. MITCHEL'S LECTURE.